

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Allies Propose Plan for the Freedom and Control of the Dardanelles.

POSITION OF U. S. STATED

France Perfects Program for Occupation of the Ruhr—Irish Free State Formally Established—Daugherty and Mellon Hit Back at Critics.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CHARGES against Attorney General Daugherty have been filed with the house committee on judiciary, and his impeachment is asked. What is your opinion of the attorney general and his official acts?

UNABLE to reach an agreement just yet concerning the Mosul oil fields and the Asiatic frontiers of Turkey, the delegates to the Lausanne conference devoted most of their time last week to the problem of the control of the Dardanelles. Here the Russians came in, and they did it in a way that almost disrupted the conference. M. Tektcherin, head of the soviet delegation, went so far in apparently backing up the Turkish claims for sole control of the straits that even Ismet Pasha could not agree with him, and Lord Curzon was bitterly resentful. The Russians demanded the restoration of the 1914 regime giving Turkey full sovereignty over the straits with right to fortify them and the convention of prohibiting the passage of warships at any time. This plan would make of the Black sea a Russian lake, since it included the provision that Turkey must permit the passage of Russian warships except under exceptional circumstances.

For several days neither the allies nor the Turks could be persuaded to offer a definite plan, each side insisting the other should speak first. Ismet took what seemed like the consistent position that, as the straits are really Turkish territory, the allies ought to present their plan first. At last the British, French and Italians reached an agreement among themselves and submitted their proposals. Briefly, these provide for free passage through the straits for both merchant shipping and warships, both in peace and in war, excepting only when Turkey is a belligerent. They provide also for a demilitarization of the straits, comprising the Dardanelles and Gallipoli, of certain islands in the Aegean sea, of all islands in the Sea of Marmora and of both sides of the Bosphorus with the exception of Constantinople, in which the Turks are to be allowed to hold 10,000 troops. No fortifications will be permitted in the areas affected and no battery emplacements allowed.

It is stipulated that the total tonnage of war vessels of any one foreign power in the Black sea must not exceed the naval strength of the most powerful Black sea power, and if the Black sea powers should carry out naval disarmament plans the allies would have the right to keep there three warships apiece. It is provided that control of the straits shall be vested in a military and naval commission represent-

ing the powers interested and invited, including the United States.

Ambassador Child now came forward with a detailed statement of the views of the United States government. He made it plain that America's chief purpose is to protect American citizens and insisted that American warships must have the right to follow American merchantmen and citizens anywhere. On the matter of keeping the straits open Child's statement thus supported the position of the allies but he thought the freedom of those waters should rest upon agreement rather than force.

Turkey's plan was presented Friday. It did not differ radically from that of the allies, except that it provided for the passage through the straits of warships singly at intervals of not less than one month.

Rafet Pasha, military governor of Constantinople, had some more trouble with the British last week. His police confiscated the passports of a hundred Armenians as they were about to board a ship, on the ground that they were Turkish citizens and must not leave the country without Turkish passports. British troops thereupon took possession of the custom house, posted machine guns and protected the embarkation of the refugees. Rafet has refused to permit Greek vessels to take any more refugees from Asia Minor, and gave notice that within a few days all Christian, remaining in Black sea coastal towns would be removed to the interior. Rafet insists the allies are not in occupation of Constantinople and have no right to interfere between him and native Christians.

COUNTING on the probable support of Belgium and the possible support of Great Britain, France has formulated a definite plan for obtaining the payment of reparations from Germany, and Premier Poincare was to lay it before the supreme council of the allies Saturday and Sunday in London. This plan, as obtained by a Paris correspondent, is:

First—Occupation of the entire Ruhr district by French troops as a guarantee. If necessary eventually, the actual exploitation of coal mines by the French ministry of public works.

Second—Strict allied control of revenues and expenditures of the reichstag and all German states.

Third—Allied control of the reichsbank and absolute stoppage of the manufacture of German paper money.

Fourth—Collection of import and export duties under allied supervision to be devoted to reparations.

Fifth—Issuance of external loans as soon as the German financial situation is improved.

France's ministers of finance and foreign affairs and her reparations delegates collaborated in this.

Britain's objection to the plan as a whole is based on the facts that she is now selling great quantities of coal to France which would not be needed if the Ruhr is seized, and that it would demoralize Germany at a time when England is trying to sell that country more goods and provide work for some 1,500,000 unemployed men.

Chancellor Cuno, meanwhile, has devised a new scheme which he hopes will serve to prevent radical action by the French. He proposes an internal gold loan of between 20,000,000,000 and 30,000,000,000 gold marks to be used for stabilization and cash reparations payments, and he was expected to tell the allies that represented Germany's total capacity to pay.

Some days ago the allies notified Germany it must apologize and pay an indemnity for attacks on allied officers in two Bavarian towns. It was under-

Repudiation of Loans Made by the United States to Allied Nations

By HERBERT HOOVER, Secretary of Commerce.



Repudiation of the loans made by the United States to the allied and associated nations during the war would undermine the whole fabric of international good faith.

These loans are, in fact, debts owing to our taxpayers. They were made at the urgent request of the borrowers and under their solemn assurances of repayment. The loans were individual to each nation. They have no relation to other nations or to other debts.

The American taxpayer did not participate in reparations and acquired no territory or any other benefits under the treaty as did our debtors. There is no question as to the moral or contractual obligation.

With the exception of some minor amounts, perhaps 5 per cent, I am convinced that these debts can be repaid in some reasonable period of time without realization of the oft-expressed undue strain on the debtor countries or the threat of a flood of goods from debtor countries in such quantity as would endanger employment of the factories and workmen of the United States.

Omitting the possible 5 per cent that is hopeless of collection, it will be found that respective annual payments due to us from different countries vary in their burden upon them from 2 to 12 per cent of their governmental income.

If there be some of these countries who should be relieved of the annual payments for a few years in order to promote economic stability, then there needs be a demonstration of the facts in respect to each individual country that would be convincing to America.

America has dealt with Europe during the last few years in terms of idealism. We have always given; we have never received.

stood the Berlin government would remain passive in this matter.

QUIETLY and with almost entire lack of ceremony, the Irish Free State came into being on December 6—a historic date for the Emerald Isle.

In the presence of President Cosgrave and his cabinet, Timothy Healy took the oath of governor general in his home in a suburb of Dublin. Then the Dail Eireann met and all its members, except two who remained away, swore allegiance to the king. President Cosgrave named seven of his ministry as members of the executive council and delivered an address in which he praised the British for their good faith in carrying out the terms of the treaty and argued for the inclusion of Ulster in the Free State. About the same time King George was holding a privy council in Buckingham palace and affixing his signature to the proclamation establishing the Irish Free State. It is said in London the king may go to Dublin to open the new parliament if the Irish so desire.

PRESIDENT HARDING is far from satisfied with the ship subsidy bill as it passed the house. It contains an amendment, proposed by Representative Madden, requiring annual appropriations to be made for the payment of subsidies. In a letter to Chairman Jones of the senate commerce committee the President said this provision would jeopardize the entire program for aiding the merchant marine because banking interests would not finance shipping companies under such conditions. He declared he would rather have the measure fail entirely than for congress to pass a bill "which will bring us to extreme disappointment because we have entered upon a program in a half-hearted and rather indifferent way."

Some members of the committee supported the Madden amendment, so a

ment but providing that no increases in the specified rate of compensation shall be made without the authorization of congress.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY is getting "fed up" with the continual attacks made on him and his official acts and in his answer to the fourteen specifications filed with the house committee judiciary committee in support of the resolution proposing his impeachment he uses vigorous language. He denies serialism every one of the charges of failure or refusal to enforce anti-trust and other laws, of unarranted exercise of clemency in the cases of influential offenders, of neglect to prosecute war profiteers and of unconstitutional and unjust procedure in the railroad injunction case.

Mr. Daugherty says in his reply: "The attorney general cannot escape the conclusion that the sole object and purpose of this proceeding is not to remove him from office, but is in the nature of an attempt . . . to compel the publication and the disclosure in advance of the evidence upon which the government relies, and must rely, in the investigation and prosecution of important cases."

THE administration is out in the open to fight several items in the program adopted by the recent caucus of so-called progressives of the senate and house. For instance, President Harding has let it be known that he is opposed to the suggested constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of president and vice president and for convening a new congress immediately after election. He thinks the Constitution should not be continually tampered with.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon

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CHANGE IN RATES

Rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$25 per week; \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. The rates for patients cared for in the wards \$1.50 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

BEREA Y. M. C. A.

Dr. George Irving, of the International Committee of the Religious Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, was in Berea from December 7th to the 10th conducting a series of meetings in the school. He led the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday evening at 4:00 p. m. instead of the usual time, so the young men who go to the other organizations at 5:45 might attend.

The subject was, "Be Sure Your Sin Will Find You Out." He discussed the following points—lying, swearing, gambling, selfishness, indifference and impurity. These are more or less common among young men, and the way the speaker dealt with them should be very helpful to each fellow who heard him and is guilty of any of the above mentioned shortcomings. At the close of the address an invitation was extended to those who wished to accept Christ as their Saviour and a number of men responded.

Miss Betty Herndon sang a solo, which was very much appreciated by the audience.

Sam Hughes, our vice president, and Mr. Brown of the State University left last Thursday for Atlanta, Ga., to attend a conference of the Southern Regional Field Council. They are delegates chosen from the universities and colleges of Kentucky to represent the same at the Southern Regional meeting. We are very glad to be represented.

Y. W. C. A.

December 10, 1922

A welcome visitor, Miss Pearson, spoke to the Ladies Hall Y. W. group Sunday evening. Miss Pearson, a recent graduate of Kingsfisher College, Okla., now connected with the Congregational Extension Society, is at present making a trip thru the South. Miss Pearson is an enthusiastic young person who has found her work fascinating. With great animation, she told of her two years of work in poor, churchless communities which have brought her such wonderful opportunities to share her Christian life, and her talk was a testimony of the joy of a life of service.

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FALL TERM

	MEN	WOMEN
Incidental Fee for Term	\$6.00	\$6.00
Room (and Board for 7 weeks)	27.05	25.30
Amount due first of term	33.05	31.30
Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term	16.50	15.00
Total for Term	\$49.55	\$46.30

NOTE—College Students add \$1.00 a term to incidental fee; Vocational and Foundation students subtract \$1.00 a term from incidental fee.